

INTIMATIONS

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THEATRE ROYAL.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 4TH,
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY,
"THE SCAMPS,"
IN THEIR
MERRY VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT
FROM THE
STRAND, COMEDY AND PALACE THEATRES, LONDON.
NEW MUSIC, ORIGINAL SONGS, ROLICKING FUN,
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUES.
PRICES AS USUAL
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IS THIS
YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More
Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their
weekly share report, dated the 1st Sep-
tember, 1916, state:—

Since our last report of 24th August
there has been more business passing, and
with the satisfactory completion of the
August settlement a stronger demand,
with steadily improving prices, set in
for the more speculative classes of shares,
and the market closes at about the
highest prices touched since the settle-
ment. The North also shows a much
better tendency, which is reflected in the
improved prices for Cotton shares. The
Singapore Rubber market also shows
some improvement, with sharp advances
in one or two instances.

The following are the latest quotations
by wire to-day:—

Alor Gajahs	32.00
Glenagals	1.50
Kedahs	3.25
Malaka Pindas	2.15 ex div.
Malakoffs	4.75
New Serendahs	4.12
Sandycrofts	30.00
Tapals	4.10 ex div.

Plantation Rubber in London 2 3/4 p. lb.
Bar Silver is quoted at 32d. Sterling
T. T. at 2 1/2. Shanghai T. T. at 7 1/2.
Singapore T. T. at 90d and the Bank's
buying rate for 3d/s Bills on Shanghai
7 1/2.

Banks.—Small sales of Hongkong
and Shanghai Banks have been made at
\$7.15 and market closes with buyers at
\$7.10.

MARINE INSURANCES have been quiet and
nothing is reported beyond a sale of
Yangtzes at \$352 1/2 ex. 75. There are
buyers of Cantons at \$395 and North
Chinas at \$155. Unions are unaltered
at \$320 nominal.

Shipping.—This market shows a dis-
tinct improvement and a good business
has been done, both before and since the
settlement. Douglases have gradually
improved to a cash buying rate of \$137,
with sales at varying rates from \$134 up-
wards for cash and from \$138 up to
\$139 1/2 October. Indo-China Preferred
were sold at \$46 and there are further
buyers. The Deferred have advanced
steadily from \$126, with sales reported
up to \$130 for cash, at which they close
steady. Steamboats have again been
a lifeless market and they remain at
\$22 1/2 sellers. Star Ferries were done at
\$33 1/2 and \$38, but close rather easier with
buyers at \$37 1/2.

Ons.—Shells are rather lower and in
the absence of business they are on offer
at 100/. Langkats are reported done at
Tls. 26 1/2 and Tls. 26 1/2. Urals Caspians are
unchanged at 34/- nominal.

Refineries.—There has been a good
deal more business in China Sugars and
after being done as low as \$107 and \$107 1/2,
they show a sharp recovery at \$110 cash
buyers, a good forward business having
been done at \$112 1/2 October and \$114
November. Malabars have come to busi-
ness at \$38, at which price they close with
buyers.

MIXING remains quite neglected, with
no sales to report and prices unchanged
from last week's nominal quotations.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Docks have been a
good market and show an improvement
on the week. With satisfactory news of
the S.S. Waiyay they gradually hardened
to a buying rate of \$150 and sales, at
said to have been made at \$120, at which
they close firm. Kowloon Wharves are
slightly better and are in demand at \$84.
Shanghai Docks have shown a steady rise
and sales have been made as high as Tls.
75. Hongkong Wharves are unaltered at
Tls. 84 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Mar-
ket has been quiet and there is nothing
to report beyond sales of Hongkong
Lands at \$100. Central Estates are wanted
at \$90 and Humphreys' Estates at \$61.
Hongkong Hotels, West Points and Kow-
loon Lands are unchanged and nominal.

COTTON MILLS have been strong with a
good demand from the North at steadily
improving prices. The closing prices are
Ewos Tls. 150. Shanghai Cottons Tls.
97. Kung Yiks. Tls. 14. Yangtzepeos
Tls. 5, all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents are
slightly better at \$9, as are China Lights
at \$4.75. Comments have been very quiet,
but are wanted at \$9.50. Ropes are un-
altered at \$24 ex div., but are on offer
at \$25 figure. Tramways have been done
from \$7.50 down to \$7.40, at which there
are buyers. Loos have come to business
at \$160. Dairy Farms are offering at \$41.
Union Waterboats are in demand at \$17,
with no sales reported. Watsons and
Powells show no change, with buyers at
\$61 and \$61.85 respectively.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 27th
September.

KOWLOON'S TRADE IN 1915

The Commissioner of Customs reports
that during 1915 the total value of trade
passing through the Kowloon district by
train and junk was Hk. Tls. 48,630,735,
an increase of a million and a half taels
as compared with 1914. Of this figure the
railway trade amounted to Hk. Tls.
2,012,993, being a slight increase over the
previous year.

Peace-goods trade, from the point of
view of both Chinese and foreigners, was
good, though the scarcity of labour, dye-
stuffs, chemicals and the greatly en-
hanced charges for shipping and insur-
ance have raised prices to a dangerously
high level.

The trade in metals and sundries was
good so long as supplies lasted, but
since, there has been a falling off, and
owing to the prohibition of export by
some of the belligerents some metals are
now unobtainable. The import of flour
was only about half that of 1914 at
2,075,000 bags. Revenue from junk borne
cargo was less by Hk. Tls. 25,500 at Hk.
Tls. 251,880, and rail borne cargo by Hk.
Tls. 2,500 at Hk. Tls. 40,722. The total
revenue for the year was Hk. Tls. 292,792.
Up to September 20, 1915, 24 chests of
opium were imported into Kowloon dis-
trict, since when the importation has
ceased.

CANTON'S TRADE IN 1915.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF CUSTOMS.

In his report upon the trade of Canton
during 1915, the Commissioner of Custom
says that in the Canton region the
year has become known as "The Year of
the great flood."

A further decline of Hk. Tls. 457,134
in the Customs collection was recorded
for the year, the total amounting to Hk.
Tls. 2,368,884 as against Hk. Tls. 2,826,018
in 1914—a fall of 16 per cent. compared
with 1913. Opium duties and *likin* are
greatly responsible for this, though the
import duty fell away to the extent of
Hk. Tls. 211,645. Other duties showed
but little variation.

The net value of the foreign import
trade was Hk. Tls. 25,872,000, a decrease
of nearly nine million Haikwan taels as
compared with 1914, half of which is
accounted for by the drop in opium im-
ports. There was little variation in the
import of cotton goods as regards value
though the increase in price resulted in
the importation of a lesser quantity.
The total value was Hk. Tls. 5,477,000 as
against Hk. Tls. 5,578,000 the previous
year.

Metals, generally showed a serious
decline,—brass from 7,500 piculs to
2,500; copper from 4,400 piculs to 700;
iron and mild steel from 135,000 piculs
to 63,000. Lead increased from 19,400 to
23,300 piculs; tinned plates remained
stationary, but white metal, dropping
from 1,089 piculs to 73, practically dis-
appeared.

It was, however, under the heading of
sundries that the bulk of the year's
foreign importation dropped. The value
of these went down by Hk. Tls. 4,000,000
from the previous year's total, kerosene
oil accounting for Hk. Tls. 2,000,000 of
this diminution. The establishment of
electric light plants at Shekhi, Fatsan,
Siam, Taileung, Chanchuen, Sainan
and Shichow for local use and the in-
crease in the cost of kerosene may have
had some effect on the import of this com-
modity.

The export of Chinese goods saw only a
slight decrease—to Hk. Tls. 49,821,769
from Hk. Tls. 50,201,978. Chinese pro-
duce imports showed an increase of over
Hk. Tls. 8,000,000 at Hk. Tls. 29,558,061
the increases being in beans, ground nuts,
rice and flour.

The total number of coins struck by the
Canton mint during the year was reported
to be:—dollars, 2,743,333 pieces; 20-
cent silver coins, 22,352,400; 10-cent silver
coins, 683,000, and one-cent copper coins,
6,350,000.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

A considerable decrease (says the Com-
missioner at Canton) is again to be re-
corded in the importation of opium; 345
piculs were imported, valued at Hk. Tls.
3,194,722, against 1,475 piculs, valued at
Hk. Tls. 7,048,561, the previous year. No
Chinese opium is officially imported, but
it is stated that fair quantities of Yun-
nan opium have surreptitiously come on
the market. The appointment by the
Chinese Government, in the spring, of a
Special Opium Prohibition Commissioner
for the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi,
and Kuangtung had for its chief object
the suppression of opium-smuggling in
those provinces and the prohibition of the
sale of Chinese opium. It was doubtless
with these ends in view that the Special
Commissioner negotiated, in October, an
arrangement whereby the greater part of
the certificated opium in stock at Hong-
kong and a portion of the Shanghai stock
was bought by a semi-official syndicate
at Canton, to be imported into Canton
and other ports in Kuangtung province
for monopolistic sale. The total quantity
of opium included in this arrangement
was 1,200 chests, of which 800 were to
come from Hongkong and 400 from
Shanghai. Delivery began in October
and is to go on by monthly instalment
until April, 1917, when the whole amount
must have been taken delivery of.

Besides the stipulated price of the opium
and the regular Customs duty and *likin*,
the syndicate pays a heavy surtax on
every chest for the benefit of the national
revenue. The syndicate at Canton has
created its own depots for converting the
crude opium into prepared opium, and
all opium imported is treated at these
establishments and sold, in the prepared
state only, to licensed retail opium shops
at \$15 an ounce, to be by them retailed
to customers in packages of different
sizes, bearing the syndicate stamp, at
prices ranging from 22 cents to \$12. A
proclamation issued in the names of the
Civil and Military Governors, made
known that, in accordance with instruc-
tions received from the Central Govern-
ment, the syndicate had undertaken the
preparation of opium, mixing it with
medicine, calculated to destroy the ap-
petite for the drug; and that the sale
of such medicinal opium began on
November 1st. The same proclamation
announced stringent proceedings against
opium smugglers, with liberal rewards
for seizures of illicit opium. Arrange-
ments were made for supplying outlying
and interior places by granting the mono-
poly of sale in each district to the ap-
plicant who would guarantee to sell the
largest amount per month. Although
there appears to be no restriction on the
use of opium purchased at the licensed
retail shops, still prices are so high that
only confirmed smokers will buy the
drug; and possibly the "medicine" in
the preparation will do its beneficent
work and destroy the appetite for the
drug.

The total value of the junk trade pass-
ing through Canton was Hk. Tls.
29,138,000, practically the same as the
ante-bellum record of 1913. The high
total is in a great measure due to the
increased value of foreign imports, and
the Chinese foodstuffs for famine relief
after the unprecedented floods.

WHAT MR. HUGHES DID.

During his remarkable tour through
the old country Mr. W. H. Hughes, the
Australian Premier, did three practical
things. He organised a scheme for sugar
supply within the Empire; he arranged
for zinc smelter works to be erected so
that the Commonwealth can send its zinc
to England instead of to Germany; and
just before he sailed he purchased two
million pounds' worth of ships.

FOOCHOW'S TRADE IN 1915.

FALLING OFF IN GOODS TRANS-
SHIPPED FROM HONGKONG.

The report of the Commissioner of
Customs shows that Foochow experienced
a fall in revenue of Hk. Tls. 78,580 in
1915 as compared with 1914, the total
being Hk. Tls. 538,020. Half of the
decrease was accounted for under the
headings of duty and *likin* on opium.
Fukien is now one of the provinces in
which opium is prohibited.

The net value of foreign imports was
Hk. Tls. 5,527,777, a decrease of Hk. Tls.
1,388,000. There was a falling off in
goods transhipped from Hongkong,
while the value of goods from Japan rose
from Hk. Tls. 648,000 to Hk. Tls. 808,000.
There was a reduction all along the line
in piece-goods, metals did not bulk large
in the return, the iron age having scarcely
exceeded a drop of 1 1/2 million gallons at
3,000,000 gallons. Foochow city streets
and the roads adjacent are now lighted
by electricity and its domestic use is
rapidly extending.

Exports of Chinese goods which came
under the cognizance of the Maritime
Customs showed an increase of a quarter
of a million taels, the total being Hk.
Tls. 9,081,041, of which tea provided Hk.
Tls. 3,639,000, timber Hk. Tls. 1,933,000
and paper Hk. Tls. 1,419,000. The amount
of tea shipped abroad was 179,000 piculs,
an increase over 1914 of 55,000 piculs.
The season was exceptional both as re-
garded quantity and prices.

The net value of the imports of Chinese
goods was Hk. Tls. 4,638,961, of which the
largest item was the import of wheat flour
from Dairen and Shanghai, 297,000 piculs.
Cotton from Shanghai mills was another
large item. Foochow received 19,000
piculs of liquid indigo to replace foreign
dyes, and though a proclamation has been
issued urging the farmers to grow indigo
it did not seem to be cultivated there to
any extent.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

The question as to the liability of Gov-
ernment for accidents arising to ships
when in charge of compulsory pilots has
been decided by the Judicial Committee.
Their Lordships held that the Govern-
ment had provided a qualified man, and
could not be held responsible for his con-
duct or management of the ship. *Singap-
pore Free Press.*

GLEN LINER ON FIRE AT
SINGAPORE.

The Shanghai agents of the Glen line
received a telegram on the 27th ult.
reporting that the new motor ship *Glen-
artney* was seriously on fire at Singapore.
Her engine room and Nos. 2 and 3 holds
were flooded. The *Glenartney* is out-
ward bound from London and has a con-
siderable cargo for Shanghai.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ABSENCE FROM PATROL DUTY.

The following additional regulation is
issued:—
The recipients of Medical Certificates
shall immediately advise their warn-
ing officers. The time at which any
medical certificate is issued or given
must in future be stated on the face
of the certificate. Similarly, all
warning officers and others concerned
will state on the certificate the date
and time at which it passes through
their hands. Any delay in transmit-
ting information as to medical exemp-
tion will be treated as a default.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Practices for month of September, at 6
p.m.
Band.—Friday, September 1st; Friday,
September 8th; Tuesday, September
12th; Friday, September 15th; Tues-
day, September 19th; Tuesday, Sep-
tember 26th; and Friday, September
29th.
Orchestra.—Monday, September 11th;
Thursday, September 21st; and Mon-
day, September 25th.

BUGLES AND DRUMMERS.

The Bugles and Drummers will report in
uniform with caps and covers at the
Chinese Recreation Club, Causeway
Bay, at 7 p.m. sharp on Mondays,
Wednesdays, and Fridays in each
week for instruction by men detailed
by courtesy of the Officers Command-
ing 4th K.S.L.I.

APPOINTMENT.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the ap-
pointment of ex-Detective Sergeant
Langman, H.K.P., to the rank of In-
spector in the Police Reserve. Inspec-
tor Langman will be included in the
Staff.

DISCIPLINE AND ROUTINE LECTURE.

All ranks, including Patrolmen, will at-
tend at the Victoria Theatre at 5.45
p.m. punctually on Thursday, Sep-
tember 7th. Uniform, with helmets
or caps, but without rifles.
First Shift Patrolmen will proceed to
their stations at the conclusion of the
lecture which will be delivered on
this occasion. Second Shift Patrol-
men will report for duty as usual.
Medical exemptions only may absent them-
selves.
Men will report to their Section, etc.,
Commanders outside the Theatre.
All Roll Books to be handed to the Ser-
geant Major at 5.45 p.m.
F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

NO BATTLESHIP: NO HITS.

According to a message from Amster-
dam an official announcement issued in
Berlin says:—
On July 20th, off the British naval base
at Scapa Flow, one of our submarines
attacked a large British line-of-battle
ship (*grosses Kampffiniensschiff*) and ob-
tained two hits.

With reference to the above the Sec-
retary of the Admiralty makes the follow-
ing announcement:—
The actual facts are that a small auxil-
iary off the north of Scotland was attack-
ed by an enemy submarine on the date
mentioned. She was not hit.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.R.

APPOINTMENT.

The following extracts from the
Government Gazette of 23rd August,
1916, and 31st August, 1916, are pub-
lished for information.

(a.)—His Excellency the Governor
has been pleased to appoint Dr.
Frederick Howard Kew and Irvin
Whiteley Kew to be temporary
Surgeon-Lieutenants in the Hong-
kong Volunteer Corps, with effect
from the 15th August, 1916.

(b.)—His Excellency the Governor has
been pleased to appoint Sergeant-
Major Walter Higby, Hongkong
Volunteer Corps, to be Honorary
Lieutenant and Quartermaster,
with effect from the 23rd August,
1916.

JOINED.

Spr. J. Moraes having joined is allotted
Corps No. 2021 and posted to Engineer
Co.

LEAVE.

No. 1737 Sergt. J. Lennox is granted 12
months' leave from 12th September,
1916.

No. 1302 Corp. J. E. Eldridge is granted
leave from 8th September, 1916, to
31st October, 1916.

No. 1647 Spr. J. C. Saunders is granted
3 months' leave from 1st September,
1916.

No. 2020 Spr. S. F. Chubb is granted 14
days' leave from 20th August, 1916.
No. 1704 Pte. D. A. MacLeod is granted
leave for the duration of War from
4th September, 1916.

BELLCHERS SECTION.

The undermentioned members are attach-
ed to Bellchers Section from this
date:—No. 1885 Gr. R. J. W. Tatum,
No. 1985 Pte. J. E. Meyer, No. 2008
J. P. V. Remedios.

MUSKETRY.

(a.)—Each O.C. Co. will detail a suffi-
cient number of N.C.O.s to super-
vise the members of his unit who
are to fire Pt. 1 Musketry Course,
Trained Men, on Saturday, 2nd,
and Sunday, 3rd inst.

(b.)—Pt. 2 Standard Test will be fired
at King's Park Range as under:—
Saturday, 30th inst.—2.30 p.m., Re-
cruits Right Section.

Sunday, 1st October—9 a.m., Recruits
Left Section M.G. Co. and Arty.
Battery.

Tuesday, 3rd October—5.30 p.m., Re-
cruits Centre Section M.G. Co.

Saturday, 7th October—2.30 p.m., Re-
cruits Engineer Co.

Sunday, 8th October—9 a.m., Recruits
Scouts Co.

Sunday, 15th October—9 a.m., Trained
Men Left Section M.G. Co.

Saturday, 21st October—2.30 p.m.,
Trained Men Centre Section M.G.
Co.

Sunday, 22nd October—9 a.m., Trained
Men Civil Service Co.

Saturday, 28th October—2.30 p.m.,
Trained Men Artillery Battery.

Sunday, 29th October—9 a.m., Trained
Men Artillery Battery.

Saturday 4th November—2.30 p.m.,
Trained Men Right Section M.G.
Co.

Sunday, 5th November—9 a.m., Train-
ed Men Signalling Section.

Saturday, 11th November—2.30 p.m.,
Trained Men Engineer Co.

Sunday, 12th November—9 a.m., Train-
ed Men Engineer Co.

Saturday, 18th November—2.30 p.m.,
Trained Men Scouts Co.

Sunday, 19th November—9 a.m., Train-
ed Men Scouts Co.

Saturday, 25th November—2.30 p.m.,
Trained Men Scouts Co.

Sunday, 26th November—9 a.m., Train-
ed Men Scouts Co.

(c.)—Captain Preston will attend as
Range Officer on Sunday, 3rd inst.,
and as Officer 1/2 butts on all the
above dates when the Standard
Test is being fired.

PARADES.

Monday, 4th inst.:—
7.15 a.m.—Signalling Section "A"
class Signalling Test on Murray
Parade Ground.

5.15 p.m.—Left, Centre, Right Sections
M.G. Co. Scouts Co. and Civil Ser-
vice Co. outside Courts of Justice and
preceded by car to Happy Valley.

5.30 p.m.—Musketry class at Headquar-
ters. Men passed on at all the
class will thereafter parade with their own
units. Recruits of all units at Head-
quarters under Corp. Crimes. Signalling
Test at R.A. Theatre.

Tuesday, 5th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Stretchers Bearer Section at
Headquarters. Signalling Section
"B" class at R.A. Theatre. Mount-
ed Section on Polo Ground.

Wednesday, 6th inst., nil.

Thursday, 7th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "B"
class at R.A. Theatre.

Friday, 8th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units at Head-
quarters, C.S.M. Witchell and Corp.
Grimes will attend. Artillery Bat-
tery 10 pr. B.L. gun drill at Gun
Club Hill. Sergeant Bradley will at-
tend. Hongkong residents parade at
Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, 5 p.m.

Saturday, 9th inst., nil.
Sunday, 10th inst., nil.

DETAIL.

As detailed in orders of 25th ult.
A. R. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

THE "RAMSHACKLE EMPIRE."

The position of the Austrian Army is
regarded in Germany with such profound
anxiety that other experts are speaking
of it in the terms recently employed by
Karl von Wiegand. The military corre-
spondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*
states: "Even west of Kolomea the Aus-
trians and Hungarians have not found
sufficient strength to withstand the
enemy. The interest, however, of the en-
tire front now demands that the Aus-
trians and Hungarians shall make a
halt. For even the most heroic courage
of our troops can avail nothing if the ad-
joining positions are not held."

IMPROVEMENTS AT HONG-KONG POST OFFICE

If recent months improvements of an important kind have been introduced and have been in operation in the interior of the General Post Office, Hong-kong. The chief of these refers to the sorting of letters and newspapers, which forms a large proportion of the work done "behind the scenes." The system of "pigeon-hole" sorting which prevailed in the days of the old Post Office was continued in the new building (opened in 1911) up till about a year ago, when a start was made with the "table sorting" system, which has been gradually extended until now there is a complete equipment for practically all the mail which has to be handled. Under the new system the letters, from start to finish of the sorting process, are kept in the same position—address upwards—so that a glance is sufficient to decide what the classification of each should be, or to check the accuracy of the classification, if need be, at any stage of the work. This makes for accuracy and expedition, and is a great advance upon the old system, in which the letters were thrown or thrust into the pigeon-holes in any position, with the result that a lot of time and energy were wasted in the subsequent classification. In addition to this advantage, the new system lends itself more readily to division and sub-division—to unlimited expansion indeed—and any sudden pressure or congestion in a particular part of the mail can be relieved in a very simple manner and without the slightest risk of confusion. The letters pass through the different stages of manipulation—from the moment the mail bags are dumped on to the opening table till they are tied up in neat bundles ready for delivery—with the utmost smoothness. It is a marvel of organisation in which provision is made for every possible contingency, and Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Postmaster General, has every reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the installation.

One fact the public ought to note is that they can help very materially in lightening the work of the Post Office Staff, by posting their outward mail as early as possible, thus avoiding the rush that at present takes place almost on the hour of the mail steamer's departure. There is no risk run in posting a day or two before, as no letters are allowed to remain in the sorting-room; immediately they are sorted into their bundles they are placed in a fire-proof strong-room, accessible only to two members of the staff. A slightly different process is used in dealing with newspapers and small packets, but it is equally accurate and expeditious.

Another improvement which has been introduced is in the artificial lighting of the interior, the ordinary brackets with two electric bulb lamps on each being displaced by large opalescent bowl-shaped globes, which give an equally effective but softer and more diffused light, with smaller consumption of electric current.

It is worthy of mention that there is a counter where inquiries can be made after Post Office hours, the entrance to which is in Des Voeux Road, opposite the P. and O. Company's office.

VOLUNTEER PROMOTION.

SERGT-MAJOR HIGBY BECOMES LIEUTENANT.

After having been Corps Sergt-Major of the Hongkong Volunteers since October 16th, 1903, Sergt-Major Higby has now been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. The appointment was made by H.E. the Governor, and will take effect from August 28th. The promotion of the Sergt-Major will be a very popular one, for he is very well liked by both officers and men of the Corps. He can look back to the day when the local Volunteer force was a very puny body compared with its present strength and general efficiency, and the new Lieutenant may pride himself on the fact that he has been no mean factor in bringing the Corps up to its present state of general excellence.

Lieut. Higby has had a long military career. Joining the Royal Artillery in February, 1885, he did his recruit's drills at Woolwich, and on June 2nd and of the same year went to Malta, serving there until October, 1889. From Malta he went to India, being stationed respectively at Barrackpore, Calcutta, and Allahabad. In November, 1895, he left India for Aden, which place he left in December, 1899, for England. He remained in England until June, 1902, being then sent out to Hongkong as Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. of the R.A. This was followed by his appointment to the local Volunteer Corps, in 1903, as Corps Sergt-Major, which rank he was filling at the time of his promotion to a Lieutenantcy. Lieut. Higby became a Sergt. after four and a half years' service, and he holds both the long service and good conduct medals.

CHARITY BAZAAR AT MACAO.

EXCURSION STEAMER TO-MORROW.

ALL RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

We received the following telegram from Lady Main, the wife of H.E. the Governor of Macao, last evening—

MACAO, September 1st.
10 p.m.

Kindly announce that a bazaar arranged by ladies of the Committee of the Red Cross and Charity Association in aid of the funds of the Italian Sisters' Orphanage and Institution for homeless children will take place on the 2nd and 3rd inst.

Restrictions against Macao have been withdrawn and the steamer *Taishan* will make the excursion on Sunday.

BERTHA MAIA,
President of the Committee.

CLAIM FOR PASSAGE MONEY.

The case of C. W. Beswick v. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews as liquidators of the N.D.L., was again mentioned in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday. Plaintiff claims \$839, being passage money paid to the N.D.L. and interest thereon.

In connection with the case, Mr. Grist said that he appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Davidson was for the defendants. A summons had been taken out in the case, and application would be made for a stay. He would like a day fixed for the hearing of the summons; he understood the argument would take some time.

His lordship fixed Tuesday next and remarked that the case would be taken in Chambers.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FATHERLESS.

When a small boy was charged with hawking without a licence, the mother was called, and said she had sent the boy out hawking because his father died last year and there was no one to support her.

Mr. Wood ordered the boy to receive eight strokes with the birch.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A boatman who had stabbed another in the course of a quarrel was brought before Mr. Wood. It was stated that a fight was proceeding between complainant's and defendant's sons, and the latter, thinking his son was getting the worst of it, decided to take a hand in the matter. It was alleged that defendant then stabbed complainant in the hand with a knife.

His worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' imprisonment.

STOLE TO RAISE BAIL MONEY.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Hazeland with assault, and also with the theft of a boat, etc., Inspector Angus said that the man was brought into the Police Station at Shaukiwan on a charge of assault, but he put up bail, and the same night stole a boat, went out into the Harbour and stole several articles from a junk in order to raise the money to pay back his friend who had put up the bail.

On the first charge defendant was sent to prison for a month, and on the second sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed.

A CRUEL MISTRESS.

The Chinese woman who was charged with ill-treating a servant girl was again before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday.

Inspector Kent said he had seen the Secretary for Chinese Affairs about the girl, and he suggested, that, as it would be difficult to trace her parents, she should be sent to the Leung Kuk (Girls' Home) until someone could be found to adopt her.

His worship said he would fine the woman for ill-treating the girl, and he was going to take steps to see that she did not ill-treat her any more. She would be fined \$50, or, in default, six weeks' imprisonment. She would also have to enter into a bond with two sureties of \$500 each to keep the peace.

GERMAN RESTRICTIONS IN BELGIUM.

The German military authorities have introduced new restrictions for Belgian civilians, who are not allowed to be out of doors after 8 in the evening, especially in the vicinity of railway junctions.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST POLICE RESERVE CONSTABLE.

CASTRO AGAIN ON TRIAL.

The hearing was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, of the case in which a Police Reserve Constable named R. M. H. Castro is charged with obtaining \$200 from one Wong Yun by alleged false pretences. It is alleged by the prosecution that Castro undertook, for the payment of \$200, to release from Victoria Gaol a man named Wong Mei-yin, a friend of Wong Yun's, who was undergoing sentence of four months' imprisonment for being in possession of a quantity of opium.

Mr. P. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) is defending, and Mr. J. Gardiner prosecuting.

The charge was amended at yesterday's hearing, to one of bribery.

Mr. d'Almada said he pleaded not guilty to the amended charge. He also said that Mr. Jenkin was unable to be present that day and that he himself would conduct the defence.

Continuing his evidence from the last hearing, the complainant said that on the morning of July 15th, he saw defendant at the latter's house in Mosque Junction. That day witness handed Castro another \$100 in Hongkong \$10 notes.

Castro gave him a promissory note for the amount. This money was handed to Castro as balance of the \$200 agreed to be paid Castro for obtaining the release of a prisoner from gaol. He denied that the \$100 paid on July 15th was part payment of a loan. He had never borrowed money from defendant. In addition to the \$200, he also paid Castro \$10. This was paid to Castro at the Magistracy on July 10th, and it was arranged that this \$10 was to be handed over to the man in gaol upon his release.

Mr. Gardiner here remarked that he would withdraw the charge of bribery in reference to this \$10. There could have been no bribery in connection with that amount.

Witness went on to say that after the \$100 had passed on July 15th, and defendant had handed the promissory note to witness, the latter said it was not a proper note. Defendant said it was on Government paper and that it would be all right when the man in gaol was released. Witness did not say any more, and accepted the note. Castro said that the prisoner would be discharged until 6 p.m. on July 16th. Witness waited until the evening of the 16th, but he did not see the prisoner. On July 17th, he saw Castro in the Magistracy at 9 a.m. and told him that he had not seen the man. Castro then told him that the prisoner was discharged from gaol on July 16th, and had left for Shanghai on the *Ying-chow*. The man who had come down from Shanghai returned on the 20th, and he had since received letters from him. This man came back to Hongkong on August 1st, and in consequence of what he told him (complainant) he at once went to see Castro. He saw Castro at the Magistracy, and told him that the prisoner, who he said had gone to Shanghai, was not in Shanghai. Castro said he had gone, whereupon he (complainant) said the man was not in Shanghai and he had better return him the money. At this Castro wanted to strike him and he went away. He (complainant) waited for one week, and then, not having heard from Castro, he went to see a solicitor. Complainant added that he was not in the habit of lending money, he had no money to lend.

Mr. d'Almada said that in view of the fact that he was reserving his defence he had no questions to ask complainant.

The man from Shanghai, a relative of the man whom Castro is alleged to have agreed to release from gaol, said that it was his cousin who was in gaol. The latter was sent to prison on May 27th. When he (witness) was in Shanghai he received certain information regarding his imprisoned cousin. This information was received from the last witness, and was contained certain instructions. In consequence of these instructions witness came to Hongkong, bringing \$230 with him. He arrived in Hongkong on July 1st and went to live with complainant. As to the \$230, this was handed to the complainant on July 3rd at the Magistracy, when he was accompanied by the complainant's wife told Castro who he was. No money passed on this occasion, but Castro handed complainant an address, 5, Mosque Junction, and asked dress to call on him there. They saw Castro at a restaurant later in the day, and on the following day they saw defendant at his house in Mosque Junction at 8 a.m. Castro then told them to see him at the Magistracy on July 6th. On July 4th he (witness) took some clothing to Castro's house, which was to be a change for the man who was to be released. Witness came to the Magistracy on July 5th, as arranged, and defendant said he wanted \$100. Witness went back to complainant, and got this money, which was made up of \$50 in Hongkong and \$50 in Shanghai notes. This money was handed to Castro. No "bail man" who was in gaol. He receipt was given for this amount. He saw Castro again on July 7th at the Magistracy, as he had been told the prisoner would be released on the 6th. Witness waited from 9 p.m. to 8 p.m. on July 6th for his cousin to be released, but he did not see him. He told Castro that his cousin was unwell and could not leave the gaol until he was better. Witness saw Castro again on July 14th at the Magistracy, when he handed him a paper, the promissory note. More money subsequently passed, but his cousin was not released.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

THE TROUBLE IN KWANG-TUNG.

CHANGCHUEN, 30th AUGUST.

The situation here is deplorable. There is absolutely no protection to life and property. All the big shops are closed and most of the merchants have cleared out, leaving an *empy* in charge. The streets are deserted and at night none dares to venture out.

Two days ago a group of soldiers belonging to the Man Kwan (People's Army) looted the new market. These men are ex-robbers who were enlisted by Commander Chao Tze Tsing at the time of the proclamation of independence. He, however, has absolutely no control over them. Some time ago Mr. Chao Tze Tsing conferred with the other commanders with a view to have the more truculent ones arrested and shot, but in some way or other this got to the ears of the subordinate officers and they, on receipt of orders to round up the guilty ones, refused to act. The kidnapping of children and the holding of them for ransom is the soldiers' favourite method of raising money. The amount of ransom varies according to the position of the victim; one poor woman obtained the release of her son by paying two dollars.

Yesterday morning the launch from Canton to Kongmoon, whilst passing Changchuen, was attacked by pirates and two passengers were killed. The launch from Taileung to Changchuen had a similar experience the same day, and the casualty was one passenger killed and one passenger wounded.

DEATH OF YUAN.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

"The Peking Gazette" has received for publication the following authoritative account of the late President's last illness and death. The physicians who attended him during the period covered by the following report were Dr. J. A. Busuire, the well-known French physician in the Capital, and Dr. Wong Wen-to.

Unauthorized and inaccurate reports regarding the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai have been printed in this and foreign countries. It seems that the time has come to publish a true and official statement on the causes of his last illness and death.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF HEALTH.

His Excellency Yuan had been observed since four years to show, at intervals, signs of an unsettled condition of health. These signs were attentively followed by his physicians, and gradually the same suggested premonitory signs of a latent Uremia. The more marked symptom was Tachycardia, or acceleration of the pulse rhythm. When his health was at its best, the pulse never rated less than 80 to 85 beats per minute; a not uncommon record being 90 to 100, and in time of gastric troubles or catarrhal bronchitis, it increased to 120—125 with no corresponding rise of temperature. The other signs—nervous, circulatory, gastric, hepatic, secretory—were also, at intervals, met with. There was no doubt of some chronic trouble existing in the President's constitution; and every attention was paid to check the progress of the disease by medication, general hygiene of life and diet.

During the past two years the signs corresponded with those of the period of "tolerance" or "compensation" of this morbid process. The general appearance was a very healthy one. The President had never felt so well in the quiet periods; and five months before his death, during almost the whole past winter everything seemed very satisfactory, better than it had been in previous years.

CAUSES OF DEATH, ORGANIC AND MORAL.

The Uremia became apparent or confirmed quite suddenly, when the political state of the country happened to disturb his unstable condition of health. The causes were organic and moral, the former being predisposing and second exciting.

Very hard and trying work without periods of rest, medical advice on hygiene not observed, accumulated fatigue, mental strains continuously acting upon a weakened circulating system, all the present labour, and last but not least of all an overwhelming sorrow arising from daily betraying events, had a powerful depressing effect on the whole organism, brought up the rupture of equilibrium and undoubtedly were the main factors in the onset of the acute uremia with a sudden, persistent anuria—a crisis which in five days developed into a fatal end.

His Excellency the President Yuan died from the effect of a very well-known disease commonly met with in old age. On this point there is no doubt (or suspicion) in the minds of the qualified medical men who attended him. It was in their power to foresee what would be the unavoidable evolution of the disease they had diagnosed before its apparent period; but it was beyond any human power to guess at what time and hour it would develop in its acute stage under the action of powerful psychological depressive factors.

THE LAST SYMPTOMS.

The last symptoms, watched hour by hour by impartial witnesses, were those of a progressive asthenia, inspiratory and paralytic depression with anxiety. They ended in algidity by progressive failure of the heart, talking at intervals. But the President kept generally a clear mind and was giving orders up to the last hours of his life.

Any other suggestions are unfounded and untrue. The President Yuan Shih-kai departed for the eternal rest at his post of command, his great soul having prematurely weared out his body.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BRITISH MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

THE "OAKMORE" BRAND. BROWN MARCHING BOOTS, GOLF SHOES.

SMART, COMFORTABLE, SHAPES IN BLACK AND BROWN WALKING BOOTS. STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND ALL FITTINGS. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

WHITE BOOTS AND SHOES All Sizes \$7.50 Per Pair.

"WALK-OVER" (AMERICAN MADE) BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. \$10.00 \$12.50 \$13.50 Per Pair. SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[21]

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BARES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1016]

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 246.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SHIRTS FOR PRESENT WEAR. SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS. STIFF AND SOFT DOUBLE CUFF.

FITTED WITH THE NEW COAT SLEEVE

Thus ensuring the proper setting of the Cuff.

Wm. POWELL, L'd.

[1017]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FRENCH CONVENT.
CAUSEWAY BAY.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, 4th September, at 9 A.M. [1089]

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL. [1090]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"AYMERIC,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to sale.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 9 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1091]

NOTICE.
M. K. A. L. ALVES has acquired the whole Interest of the Firm of A. GALLOTTI & Co., and from this Day will carry on the same Business under the Firm style of A. L. ALVES & Co., at Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1079]

NOTICE.
I beg to inform the public that I have this Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.
JAMES STEER
(late of Chas. J. Gault & Co.),
No. 4, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

NOTICE.
FROM and inclusive of To-day's date we have REMOVED our Offices from Queen's Buildings, Lee House Street, to the 1st Floor, No. 5, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Chater Road, the premises recently occupied by the East Mail S.S. Co.
SNOWMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1081]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE ITALIAN CONSULATE has this Day REMOVED to No. 1, PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.
U. C. GALLUZZI,
Acting Consul for Italy.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1082]

NOTICE.
SIEMSEN & CO.
H. A. SIERS.
O. STRUCKMEYER.
F. DANIELSEN.
R. STUTZKE.
ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Underwriter before 30th September, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators of the above. [1083]

WANTED.
BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as a SURGEON on Board a Steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang.
Apply—
CARLTON HOTEL OFFICE. [1087]

WANTED.
LONDON Firm of Manufacturers is open to engage a GENTLEMAN as representative for China and Japan. Applicants must be well educated, energetic, and of good appearance. Letters (which will be treated confidentially) giving full details of applicant's career, and accompanied by references, should be addressed to—
Box No. 28,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1087]

WARNING.
THE GAS COMPANY desires to warn Householders against allowing men to interfere with their gas fittings unless such men produce certificates of recent date of employment by the Company.
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary. [1089]

FOR SALE.
ONE 104 B.H.P. WORMSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuum Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [1084]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS." No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.
"FRIULMER" HART AVENUE, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Servants' Quarters, &c., from 1st October, 1916. Moderate Rent.
Apply to—
A. ABDOLRAHIM,
34, Queen's Road Central. [1086]

OFFICE TO LET.
ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 3, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co. [1089]

TO LET.
GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy. J. Cas overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1090]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Lee House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST. [1091]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. [1092]

TO LET.
From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1093]

TO LET.
"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. [1094]

TO LET.
A HOUSE, in Observatory Villa, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. AFCAE & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road. [1095]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [1096]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTEL, BROCKELMANN & Co. [1097]

TO LET.
NO. 4 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, &c., No. 14, SHAMBER, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [1098]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in OLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1099]

TO LET.
TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Manly Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1100]

TO LET.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Manly Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1101]

TO LET.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Manly Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1102]

TO LET.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Manly Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1103]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1906, for One Share numbered 9918 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FISKE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/713 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1084]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. [1104]

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.
GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.
[1091]

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN BAGUIO (PHILIPPINES).
CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.
65° F AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.
Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.
GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.
FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.
Automobile and Horse Race Tracks.
FIRST CLASS HOTELS.
For Information, address—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON [1092]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
SS. "PORTHOS"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and V. Lables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon 10-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 5th Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in on or before the 5th Sept., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 4th Sept., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS
Agent. [1105]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
The Steamship
"KUTSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Limited, and/or from the warehouse delivery may be obtained.
Goods not claimed by the 10th Sept. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st Sept. 1916. [1106]

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

IN BOTTLES 75 CTS. EACH

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 616.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A marriage has been arranged between Miss JAP NYET SOO, ninth daughter of Captain JAP KWAN SENG, of Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, and Mr. LIOXO YEN CHAT, seventh son of Mr. LIOXO YEN CHAT, and will take place at "Yee Yuen," Happy Valley, Hongkong, on 3rd September, 1916, at Noon. [1088]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1916.

WHAT CHINA NEEDS.

"Swings the wheel full circle." In the last decade China has passed from an autocratic monarchy to a democratic republic; both the essential and the incidental features of the republic were then gradually whittled away until once more China stood almost where she did at the commencement of the reform movement; then the monarchy was overthrown anew, and now the political machinery of the country is tending to resemble closely that in force before the Parliament was purged of the Kuomintang members. The Constitution has been reinstated, the defunct Parliament has been restored to activity, and now elections for Provincial Assemblies are to be held. This is but a natural corollary of the restoration of Parliament; a new Parliament has to be elected and the Provincial Assemblies are necessary for this, for the Constitution requires that a certain proportion of the members of the Senate should be elected by the various Provincial Assemblies. Apart from this requirement, we cannot say that we expect to see much accomplished by the Assemblies, and, judging by their predecessors, they are more likely to be a nuisance than anything else. In the past, even under the Republic, disputes between the Assemblies and the Central Government were frequent, and in the case of one province (Hunan) the Provincial Assembly abolished itself on account of internal dissension, and we cannot say that we see any reason to anticipate a better state of affairs now. If the ideal of a federative system is to be attained in China, the Provincial Assemblies will be an essential feature, their powers being

exactly defined and limited by the Constitution, but no one can seriously pretend that China is ripe for the theoretical federative system. It has been well pointed out that the maintenance of this system in the United States of America depends on the fact that there are twenty million children attending public schools, and until education has so far progressed in China that a large proportion of the people are able to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the land, the whole of the federal structure will be without any foundation. As President Li has pointed out, to maintain republican institutions in China the people should and must be educated. Previous elections illustrate this. We do not suggest that China should take them as seriously as Japan has done in the past, when, for instance, in the General Election of 1904 in one prefecture alone there were 117 people wounded and one killed. The Chinese, however, go to the opposite extreme, and so little interest has been taken in the past that it has frequently happened that an election has been void owing to the fact that a sufficient number of people have not voted, while it can safely be asserted that in no province did 10 per cent. of the men give the election a thought. "Apathetic indifference" was described as the Chinese attitude towards the elections for the first Provincial Assemblies, and we should be agreeably surprised to find any change now, in spite of the lowering of the property qualification. And even supposing the Assembly to be elected (as it doubtless will be somehow or other) and its functions clearly defined so that there is no conflict with the Central Government or the provincial officials (a point which is far more doubtful), we fear that it would soon cease to be a representative body and become a mere Board, serving as part of the executive of the province. Sitting, as it would, in the provincial capital, it would soon lose touch with the rest of the province, and the rest of the province would cease to take an interest in it. Representative institutions in foreign lands depend largely on the Press, which keeps every elector constantly and immediately informed as to the proceedings of the Parliament and of the Provincial or County Councils, but in any province of China there are rarely more than one or two towns outside the provincial capital that possess a newspaper at all, and it can readily be imagined what their reports of the proceedings of the Provincial Assemblies would be like. The result is that the vast majority of the electors would hear nothing of the Assembly from one year's end to another, while at the same time the members of the Assembly would have no means of knowing how their deliberations and measures were regarded throughout the province, and would thus be immune from the check of public opinion. To make representative government a success in China it would be advisable to start on a far smaller unit than a province; a Town Council, with clearly defined functions and sources of revenue, might be able to do good work. It would always be in close touch with its constituents; its members would be well-known; its proceedings would be made public, if not in the Press then in the talk of the streets and markets; and, as its work would all be local and of direct importance to the people of the town, they would be able to take an intelligent interest in it and to criticize or approve, while the members of the Council would be able to ascertain and benefit by the trend of public opinion. Even though the questions involved were no more important than the re-paving of a street or the laying of a new drain, Councils of this type would serve as an admirable training for representative government on a larger scale, but we fear that we do not see that Provincial Assemblies, much less the National Parliament, can be effective instruments of representative government until education and the Press have made much greater progress.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes tomorrow at 9 A.M.
We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that Manila has been declared an infected port.
The Wing San, Leung Pig Guild, of 240, Des Voeux Road, have reported that a shroff of the Guild, who was sent out to pay bills amounting to \$500, has been camped with the money.

In a billiard match of 1,000 up, which was played at the Phoenix Club, Mr. Otto Kong Sing defeated Mr. W. Budget by a margin of 170. The game was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The s.s. *Wiseley*, which was beached at Yungro Bay a few months ago while on fire, is now on her way to Hongkong. Though considerably damaged, the *Wiseley* is proceeding to Hongkong under her own steam.

A concert has been arranged in aid of the Red Cross Funds, under the auspices of St. John's Ambulance Association, and will take place this month—probably the 14th inst., in one of the local theatres. A very attractive programme is being drawn up for the occasion.

A special service was held at Taikoo on the 20th inst. to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival in China of the Rev. Mark Williams, D.D., of the American Board Mission. Dr. Williams was stationed in Kalgan for nearly thirty years. In 1900 he was a member of the party that fled across Mongolia to escape the Boxers, undergoing many severe hardships before reaching the protection of the Russian Government at Urga. He is now in his eighty-second year.

We regret the non-delivery of yesterday's issue of this paper in Canton. It was due to the action of a very smart member of the Hongkong detective force, who appears to have become suddenly awake to the fact that there are Enemy Trading Regulations in force, and, consequently, when he discovered in the parcel sent to the Kowloon Railway Station some copies of the paper addressed to German firms he promptly impounded the whole lot and arrested the coolie who was carrying them. It was some hours later before those bearing the names even of English subscribers were released, and consequently they could not be dispatched before the departure of the night boat. We suggest that without further delay police officers should acquaint themselves with the contents of the licence published in the local Press by Sir John Jordan some months back. This will prevent them from committing similar mistakes, and save the public from inconvenience. In any case, such pre-emptory action as that taken yesterday seems hardly necessary in the case of a newspaper which has been going to Canton daily since the Enemy Trading Regulations came into operation some twelve months ago.

THE MISSING SIBERIAN MAILS

THOSE OF JULY 25th AND 26th CAPTURED.

THOSE OF JULY 26th AND 28th SUNK.

Late last evening we were informed by the Postmaster-General that a telegram had just been received announcing that the mails, *via* Siberia, dated London, July 24th and 25th, and in all probability those dated July 23rd, had been captured, and that those dated July 26th and 28th had been sunk by a German warship.

This information answers all the questions which have been asked during the past few days regarding the irregularity in the delivery of the Siberian mail.

In a recent issue the *S.O. Daily News* stated:—

"On the morning of the 26th ult. the British Post Office at Shanghai received sacks of London Mail *via* Siberia, being the post despatched from London on July 27th and 28th. The last previous mail received was a single bag, that of London despatched on July 22nd, which arrived on Saturday, August 19th. No mail at all was received on Monday, the 21st. August, though Monday is the usual day on which the Siberian Mail is received at the port. There are still five days' mail missing, those sent from London on July 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th. That the mail of July 27th and 28th should be received and not that of July 25th is not surprising, as it may be readily understood that one day's mail might be left behind at one of the several junctions where the bags have to be transferred from one train to another. No official explanation is offered to account for the delay of the mails of July 23rd to 26th inclusive, and it can only be assumed that they, too, have been allowed to go astray at some place en route. Now all doubts are set at rest."

THE WAR.

BRITISH RETALIATION AT BETHUNE.

RUSSIANS INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON ENEMY.

ROUMANIANS COMPEL ENEMY TO RETIRE.

ITALIANS GAIN BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAVARIANS SURRENDER TO BRITISH.

BETHUNE AGAIN SHELLED.

LONDON, August 31st.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We discharged gas over a broad front near Arras and Armentières with good results. The enemy last night shelled Bethune. This led to a heavy retaliation from our guns.

In operations south of Martinpuich, two officers and 124 men (Bavarians) surrendered. Their willingness to surrender instead of returning to their own lines is interesting.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

A communiqué states:—The enemy's attempted attack in the vicinity of Highwood was repulsed.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, August 31st.

A communiqué says:—There is calm on most of the front.

ENEMY ATTACKS MAUREPAS WOOD.

PARIS, September 1st.

A communiqué states:—An enemy attack at Maurepas wood was easily repulsed.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF MOUNT CAURIOL.

LONDON, August 30th.

An Italian communiqué states:—We have scored brilliant successes in Trenting.

We drove back the enemy with heavy losses on Mount Majo and in Posina Valley, and compelled him to evacuate part of his front on Mount Cimone.

We captured Mount Cauriol, which is over 8,000 feet high, in the Dolomites.

LONDON, August 31st.

An Italian communiqué states:—We repulsed an attack on Tivoli, east of Gorizia.

The enemy intensely bombarded our new positions on Mount Cauriol, which command the Fiume Valley and threatens the enemy's communications between Cavalese and the Upper Avisio Valley.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS ADVANCE.

REPULSE ATTACKS AND INFLECT LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, August 31st.

An official announcement states:—We repulsed attacks thirty-four miles to the northeast of Kovel with heavy losses.

Turkish attacks at Giumishan were repulsed sanguinarily.

Our advance towards Diarbekr continues.

ROUMANIANS WELCOME RUSSIANS.

BUCHAREST, August 31st.

An official announcement states that the Russians continue to cross Dobrudja. They are being received with enthusiasm.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN REGIMENTS REVOLT.

LONDON, August 30th.

It is reported from Bukharest that a number of Bulgarian regiments has revolted.

RUMOURED BULGARIAN CAPTURE.

It is rumoured at Salonika that the Bulgarians have occupied Seres.

NO DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, August 31st.

A British official message from Salonika says:—There are no developments on our Struma and Doiran fronts except artillery fire.

KING CONSTANTINE'S FLIGHT.

August 31st.

The Greek Legation in London does not believe the report that King Constantine has fled.

ROUMANIA ADVANCING.

A FURTHER RETIREMENT.

LONDON, August 31st.

A Vienna official statement discloses a retirement to fresh positions to the west of Chikaz-reda before the advancing Roumanians.

FORCE AUSTRIANS TO RETIRE.

LONDON, September 1st.

An Austrian communiqué admits the retirement of "advanced detachments" along the Hungarian-Roumanian frontier, owing to an encircling movement by strong Roumanian forces.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS AT CONSTANZA.

PETROGRAD, August 31st.

Russian war-vessels have arrived at Constanza (Kustendje), a Roumanian sea-port on the Black Sea.

AFRICA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, August 31st.

An official announcement from East Africa says that columns are approaching Dar-es-Salaam.

Warships are co-operating, engaging coast defences.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KITCHENER MEMORIAL

NEAR WHERE "HAMPSHIRE" SANK.

LONDON, August 31st.

It has been decided to erect a monument to the late Earl Kitchener at Marwick Head, Birsay, Orkney Islands, near where the Hampshire sank.

RIOTING IN SUMATRA.

FIRE AND MURDER.

AMSTERDAM, August 31st.

Rioters at Moera Embel and Djambi, in Sumatra, have murdered twenty policemen, the District Administrator, a native doctor and a village chief. They also burned the Post Office and the Prison.

Troops have been despatched.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CROWN PRINCE'S SCAPEGOAT GENERAL FALKENHAYN SACRIFICED.

LONDON, August 31st.

Opinion in Holland is that the Kaiser has sacrificed General von Falkenhayn in order to allay the popular indignation against the Crown Prince and General von Falkenhayn, who has supported, instead of prevented, the Prince's blunders.

Experts are of the opinion that von Hindenburg's appointment is a confession of failure on the part of Germany, and that he has probably been chosen in the hope that his prestige will make the German people acquiesce in the decision to shorten the fronts in France and Flanders, with a view to concentrating their energies and saving the communications with Constantinople. It is pointed out that this may mean the reverse of shortening the war.

CHARMED LIFE OF A PIPE.

PLAYING HIS COMRADES TO THE CHARGE.

"The luckiest thing I saw," a wounded officer told a *Daily Chronicle* representative, "was a pipe of the Tyneside Scottish playing his company over the parapet in the attack on the German trenches near Albert. The Tynesides were on our right, and as their officers gave the signal to advance I saw the pipe. I think he was a pipe-major—jump out of the trench and march straight over. No Man's Land towards the German lines. The tremendous rattle of the machine-gun and rifle fire which the enemy at once opened on us completely drowned the sound of his pipe, but it was obvious that he was playing as though he would burst the bag, and just faintly through the din we heard the mighty shout his comrades gave as they swarmed over after him."

"How he escaped death I can't understand, for the ground was literally ploughed up by the hail of bullets. But he seemed to be a charmed life, and the last glimpse I had of him, as we too, dashed out, showed him still marching erect, playing furiously, and quite regardless of the flying bullets and of the men dropping all around him."

The same officer told of the gallantry of his commanding officer, who led his cheering men to the capture of both first and second line trenches. Three times in quick succession he was struck by flying bullets, but still led the attack, and it was not until he received his fifth wound, from a piece of shrapnel, that the indomitable commander gave in and allowed himself to be carried to the rear.

"In 20 months' experience of almost continuous fighting at the front," this officer continued, "I have never heard or seen anything like our bombardment of the German trenches. Our 'heavies' absolutely reduced to mere wreckage the trenches and defences of Ouliers, and as the huge shells burst great clouds of dust and masses of earth were hurled up as though mines had been sprung."

"At the same time I have never known anything like the machine-gun fire which greeted us as we left our trenches for the attack. To our excited imaginations there seemed to be scores and scores of these deadly weapons, and the air seemed alive with flying bullets. Men were mowed down before they got anywhere near the German lines. But the way they went through was splendid. Without a falter they charged straight on, and when I was bowled out at the second line they had cleared everything before them and were still charging ahead."

"The behaviour of the men was magnificent. As through the night they were as cheerful and merry as a pack of school-boys, singing comic songs and whistling George Robey's song, 'Another Little Drink Wouldn't Do Us Any Harm.' I seemed to be first favourite in their repertoire. No, we did not sing 'Tippety-ary.' That's been quietly and decently buried at the front. But as the time for the attack drew near everyone was quiet, all waiting eagerly and anxiously for the signal, and when it did come you could see from the expression on the men's faces that they meant business, and that nothing on earth could stop them once they got going."

The same officer paid a glowing tribute to the regimental stretcher-bearers and to the R.A.M.C. doctors, all of whom continually risked their lives in attending to the wounded in the bullet-swept No Man's Land.

HINDENBURG'S PROTEST.

A Zurich despatch to an Italian news agency states that General Hindenburg recently informed the Kaiser that the position of the German armies on the Eastern front had been seriously compromised by withdrawals to reinforce the West. He was willing to accept the general command on the Eastern front, but he realised he was leading an almost desperate cause.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, August 28th.

THE CANTON IMBROGLIO.

The dominating topic of conversation at present is the Canton imbroglio. All this disastrous fighting shows too clearly the chaotic condition of Chinese government—its absolute inability to govern the people or help the people to realise their own ideal, for an ideal they possess and visualise. Shao-yi is the outstanding personality who, perhaps, best embodies it in his public utterances. The rival factions fighting in the vicinity of Canton are mainly self-seekers and the general public regards them both as a big nuisance. There is certainly no love for Lung, and not much for Shun. That Lung should be offered a public office in the province is not at all popular, and it is regarded as merely a means of getting rid of him. Some say "he won't be willing to accept a subsidiary post in the provinces which he ruled."

OPUM SMUGGLING.

The crying need is undoubtedly one for the restoration of order which at present is, and for a considerable period has been, totally lacking. If one runs the eye over the local or general news of a Chinese newspaper the headings are almost all classified as disorders. One of the chief items is opium smuggling, which is carried on close to the doors of magistracies. There are no conscientious scruples troubling the minds of these law-breakers. They pacify the soldiers with a bribe. Indeed, the soldiers are adept at turning to their own profit smuggling of all kinds. Where they succeed in effectively checking it is in those instances where they are bold enough to demand heavy blackmail.

GAMBLING IN ANILINE DYES.

A novel kind of gambling has been indulged in recently by Chinan An people. As is well known, aniline dyes have recently fluctuated in price. Gambling in this commodity has followed in the wake of the huge gamble in rubber a few years ago. In one notorious case huge profits were made by one company. The losers refused payment, and, on being pressed by the winners, they appealed to the magistrate to put a stop to this gambling mania. In the first instance they succeeded, for the magistrate decreed it illegal, so that payment was illegal also. The winners, however, were not to be done "in the eye," so they approached the same magistrate, saying that they were all agreed that this money should be extracted from the others and paid into his coffers for public use. The magistrate is alleged to have retracted his former finding and is now proceeding to collect this money from the losers. He may succeed, but his double dealing will denigrate him in the eyes of the public.

THE DEMAND FOR EDUCATION.

Amidst all the distractions that harass the Chinese there is one thing from which they refuse to be deflected, and that is, their sound determination to struggle on with educational reform. No other consideration must interfere with this. On this all are agreed, and herein lies the hopefulness of China's future.

PROJECTED LIGHT RAILWAY.

Not far from Swatow—in its hinterland—is a town called Chih-Hai with a considerable population. Its means of communication with Swatow are inadequate. An enterprising few have determined to have a light railway constructed between it and Swatow. This will undoubtedly prove a great boon. I may add that a launch of light draft is being constructed to run on the river between Kityang and Mienfu higher up the river.

THE WORSHIP OF "MA."

The island of Masu, seaward five miles from Swatow, is the great resort for Swatow residents in the hot season, and launch communication enables a great many to come and go each evening after office hours. On this island there is a shrine to the sailors' goddess "Ma," which gives the name to the island. In September multitudes of Chinese congregated there to worship her. Year after year small boats get upset and the toll of deaths is considerable. In order to avert these disasters the enterprising firm of Messrs. Bradley & Co. have arranged to have a launch to give safe passage to these devotees of Ma.

MR. RICHARDSON'S RECOVERY.

We are all glad to learn from home that Mr. Richardson, the senior partner of Messrs. Bradley & Co., whose serious illness was reported some time ago, is now on a satisfactory way to complete recovery. We expect to hear that he will soon take his place by the side of the London Volunteers. Mr. and Mrs. Macgowan, of the same firm, have gone home for a time.

GERMANY DAY BY DAY.

WHAT THE PRUSSIAN GUARD IS.

On the morning of May 21, 1913, I was standing in Lehrter Station, Berlin, awaiting the arrival of King George and Queen Mary, who had come to Germany for the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia. Presently the iron rafters of the barn-like old Bahnhof shook with a mighty hubbub. The "honour company" of the First Regiment of the Infantry of the Guard was tramping down the platform to the train, preceded by its thunderous band and fifes and drum corps. With deafening thud the phalanx of young giants, six footers to a man, goose-stepped past the Imperial welcoming party, leaving in their wake a cloud of dust and a rumble that might have been made by a cavalcade.

"Na, mein lieber Wile," quoth my old friend Schmidt of the *Berliner Zeitung* an Mittag, "so was gibt's in England wohl nicht!" (Well, my dear Wile, that's something you haven't got in England.) Schmidt was right. There is nothing like the Prussian Guard; there is something better. And a few more smashes at the Prussian Guard, such as the British Army delivered at Contalmaison, and that internal collapse in Prussia upon which many people in England have built premature hopes will be materially hastened. For the Guard of Prussia, in Hun tradition, is invincible. To defeat it decisively in action is visibly to undermine Germany's hope of "victory."

THE "SUPER" ARMY CORPS. "What is the Prussian Guard?" I have been asked a score of times during the week end. Unlike our Guards, which in peace comprise the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards (in all about 10,000 men), the Guard of Prussia is an army corps, which takes the field as a separate unit and is made up on a peace footing of some 50,000 troops of all arms. It embraces thirteen regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of field artillery. When we speak of the "Prussian Guard," therefore, we mean foot, rifles, uhlanes, dragoons, cuirassiers, hussars, and even sappers. In war the "Guard" may be augmented to as many as 50,000 troops, so that even if 5,000 have fallen the "Guard" is by no means "wiped out."

The men of the corps are the supposed support troops of the Kaiser's Army, hallowed by legend with unconquerable prowess. Their officers are exclusively noble and the rank and file must be at least 5ft 10in. and 12st. Unlike other Prussian regiments, the Guard is not a territorial unit, recruited from the particular local district in which it is raised or has its headquarters, but consists of men from all parts of the kingdom. Two qualifications are essential—the physical standard mentioned and "better class" origin. As a rule, the Guards belong to the older farming stock of the Prussian provinces. To have performed his two or three years of military service with Guard regiments in Berlin or Potsdam, where they are exclusively quartered, is for every young Prussian a badge of distinction which serves him well in later life.

The First and Second Regiments of the Infantry of the Guard are the particular pet of the Hohenzollerns. All Prussian royal Princes serve in them by tradition, formally entering their ranks on their tenth birthdays, as "the little Willie," the Crown Prince's eldest son, did recently, completing what I heard someone call "three degenerations." The princelings go through the form of "earning" their promotion by successive stages, beginning as subalterns and graduating to a colonelcy.

Napoleon once called his guard "a moving citadel, which protects the Emperor wherever he may be." The Kaiser on a spectacular occasion early in his reign stole the aphorism and applied it to the Prussian Guard. It is well for the Supreme War Lord, apparently, that he was not at Contalmaison else his "citadel" might have fallen in upon him, crushed by the "contemptible little British Army." (Ex.)

CHINESE NEWS.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

On account of the Che chiating incident, the President has sent a circular telegram to the provinces instructing the authorities to afford special protection to the life and property of foreigners in the interior, to settle all outstanding diplomatic cases, and to look after the commercial interests of foreigners.

LIANG SHIH-YI.

The vernacular press is again repeating the report that Liang Shih-yi, from the security of his residence in Hongkong, is bent upon wrecking the financial administration of the Republic. According to a vernacular contemporary, he is said to have consigned a large quantity of Bank of Communications notes to some of his former followers in the Capital with instructions to put these notes into circulation when the Government announces its plans for the reorganisation of the financial administration and the redemption of the notes of the Bank of Communications. The face value of the notes so consigned is estimated at seven million dollars.

TURKEY AND THE CENTRAL POWERS.

The Balkan correspondent of the *Times* wires from Constanza that the movement at Constantinople against Enver Pasha and the Committee of Union and Progress is rapidly gaining strength. The promoters, seeing the ruin of Turkey impending, desire to overthrow the present regime and immediately ask for peace, "hoping to secure comparatively favourable terms. They realise, however, that owing to the rigorous precautions taken by the Young Turks and the German, revolt at the present moment would be a failure. Hence many important persons who recently adhered to the movement continue to profess loyalty to the Government, while fostering discontent. Meanwhile Enver's master of the situation and spreads terror on every side. Executions open or secret are of almost daily occurrence."

STATUS OF THE "APPAM." DECISION OF FEDERAL JUDGE WADDELL.

As briefly reported at the time by Reuter, Federal Judge Waddell, at Norfolk, Virginia, on July 29th, decided that the captured British steamer *Appam* should be restored to its former British owners. The German prize crew, which brought the *Appam* to the American port on February 1st last, it is announced, will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. The *Appam* is valued at \$1,000,000. The decision affects the cargo as well as the vessel.

Summarizing the 15,000-word decision, an Associated Press telegram, dated Norfolk, July 29th, says:—

The Court held that the German Government lost all legal claim to the *Appam* and its cargo as prizes of war when Lieut. Berg and his prize crew on February 1st last brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

TREATY DOES NOT APPLY.

Judge Waddell's decision held that the Prussian-American treaty of 1789, renewed in 1828, does not apply or control in the case so as to guarantee the prize crew asylum in United States waters; that the award of the German prize crew in declaring the *Appam* a prize while the case was in litigation in the United States courts has no effect on the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the case, established by a long line of precedents including several by the United States Supreme Court.

VIOLATES U.S. NEUTRALITY.

"The Court's conclusion," the decision says, "is that the manner of bringing the *Appam* into the waters of the United States as well as its presence in these waters, constitutes a violation of the neutrality of the United States; that it came in without hiding, or permission; that it 'here in violation of the law; that it is unable to leave for lack of a crew, which it cannot provide or augment without further violation of neutrality; further, that in its present condition it is without a lawful right to be and remain in these waters; that it is between its captors and owners to all practical intents and purposes, must be treated as abandoned and stranded upon our shores; and that its owners are entitled to restitution of their property, which this Court should award, irrespective of the prize court proceedings of the court of the imperial government of the German empire; and it will be so ordered."

WHAT TO DO WITH CREW.

A Washington report of the same date says:—The Federal Court's decision, holding for the British owners in the *Appam* case, confronts the United States Government with the difficulty of deciding what to do with Lieut. Berg and his prize crew, which brought in the ship after a thrilling capture.

Generally speaking, Lieut. Berg and his men are regarded as part of Germany's naval forces, and if that view were carried out to its conclusion they would have to be interned for the war with the crews of the two other German raiders, *Prinz Ritel*, *Friedrich*, and *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, at the Norfolk navy yard.

THROUGH A MINI-FIELD.

Humour also and a none too subtle irony are ingredients of the Kipling pudding. All of which peep out from this passage about destroyers and mine-fields from the book about the Fleet:—

The easiest way of finding a mine-field is to steam into it, on the edge of night for choice, with a steep sea running, for that brings the bow down like a chopper on the detonating-horns. Some boats have enjoyed this experience, and still live. There was one destroyer (there may have been others since) who came through twenty-four hours of highly compressed life. She had an idea that there was a mine-field somewhere about, and left her companions behind while she explored. The weather was dead calm, and she walked delicately. She saw one Scandianavian sloop blow up a couple of miles away, rescued the skipper and some hands; saw another neutral, which she could not reach till all was over, skied in another direction; and, between her life-saving efforts and her natural curiosity, got herself as thoroughly mixed up with the field as a camel among tent ropes. A destroyer's bows are very fine, and her sides are very straight. This causes her to cleave the wave with the minimum of disturbance, and the boat had no desire to cleave anything else. None the less, from time to time, she heard a mine, grate, or tinkle, or jar (I could not arrive at the precise note it strikes, but they say it is unpleasant) on her plates. Sometimes she would be free of them for a long while, and began to hope she was clear. At other times they were numerous, but when at last she seemed to have worried out of the danger zone, Lieut. and Sub together left the bridge for a cup of tea ("In those days we took tea very seriously, you know.") As they were in the act to drink, they heard the hateful sound again just outside the wardroom. Both put their caps down with extreme care, little fingers extended ("we felt as if they might blow up, too") and tip-toed on deck, where they met the foe's also on tip-toe. They pulled themselves together, and asked severely what the foe's thought it was doing. "Beg pardon, sir, but there's another of those 'blighters' tap-tapping alongside, our ear." They all waited and listened to those damned coffin being nailed by Death himself. But the things bumped away.

Now you have experienced something of what it feels like to be in a minefield, without any of the inconveniences. That is one of the advantages of literature. Did you notice how the destroyer "walked delicately"? A second-rate writer would have made her glide.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



JUST
RECEIVED

FRESH
STOCKS

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"LONDON LEADS" GALLANT CONDUCT OF LONDON TERRITORIALS.

[BY PHILIP GIBBS.]

In the offensive the Territorials have proved themselves great soldiers—great in attack and great in resistance. The Queen's Rifles, Westminster Rifles, Queen Victoria's Rifles, London Rifle Brigade Rangers, and London Scottish Regiments performed great deeds. In the advance at Gommecourt they reached the German line half walking and half running over a sea of earth with solid waves which our artillery had churned up. The Londoners sprang upon the enemy hidden in the dug-outs who came up with machine-guns to challenge the invaders. The Londoners, to the shout of "London Leads," captured the network of trenches with amazing speed. The enemy artillery put up a barrage of high explosive shells, through which no living thing could pass.

The Londoners knew that they were in a death trap with their escape cut off, and their salient enclosed within the enemy's barrage, which had smashed up our front trenches and communication trenches, preventing supports reaching the men in the captured salient. They had no means of rescue, but their own courage. Their comrades made desperate efforts to send up ammunition, but suffered heavy loss. One party of 60 men, with hand grenades, set out, but only three came back. Single men went forward with a few grenades, and fell dead or wounded before they reached their goal. Meanwhile the enemy had organised a series of counter-attacks. With great courage the German grenadiers crept down the communication trenches under our heavy artillery fire, even crossing on top of the trenches, until they were close enough to throw bombs. Other parties came down on the Londoners from a northern position. Also from this direction began a machine-gun enfilade.

London Scottish on the right were holding on to a redoubt, building barricades and beating off German bombers. As the hours passed ammunition grew scarce, and bombs were almost exhausted. The Londoners gathered the German bombs and these served for some time, though they were insufficient to maintain an effective fire, and the position became uglier, but the men did not lose heart.

"In those bad hours there were many who showed great courage. One officer who splendidly to his men as things became worse. He took over command when the senior officer was killed, kept his men in good heart so that they organised a defence against counter-attacks. They were surrounded by German grenadiers and suffered heavily from artillery, machine-guns, and sniping fire. The wounded steadily increased. All the bombs had gone and there were not many rounds of ammunition left. The officer rallied six good men and ordered the others to retreat with the wounded, and take their chance across No Man's Land, while he put up the last fight. He stuck to the barricade until all but two of his men were killed. He was the last to leave, and by a miracle came back unharmed except for a few scratches. His courage saved many lives.

Gradually the Londoners withdrew, straggling across No Man's Land under a great shell fire. All the ground was strewn with our wounded. Here is what an officer said: 'I must pay a tribute to the enemy, and that is that they had white men against us. They let us collect the wounded unhindered when the fight was over.' It was difficult enough to get them. Many stayed in the field suffering great anguish for days and nights. One officer wounded in the leg crawled about the field for 12 days before being rescued.

GERMAN TRADING TACTICS.

The German manufacturer in days gone by has come into the Canadian market to push a particular line, well informed as to the conditions, and the goods and prices of other manufacturers he will have to meet in competition. Moreover, he has laid plans for his scheme of operations before he starts, and, if he finds it worth while, will spend a comparatively considerable amount of money in the effort to establish himself.

He does not expect to make an immediate profit, but he does expect to create a demand for his goods, and having been in the position to study in Germany the possibilities of trade with Canada, he usually succeeds when he does visit the Dominion in making the business pay for the outlay incurred.

Freight rates from German ports to Canada have from time to time been lower than rates from British ports, but it remains to be seen if they will be so in future. At any rate, cheap rates are a serious factor for the British manufacturer to compete with, combined, as they are, with an extensive use of such aids to commerce as the German Cartels and Banks, and subsidies.

Sooner or later the British company had to come to terms with the German. Always overhanging the former was the threatened entry of German shipping into British ports with offers of cut rates, and in such a case the position of the British company, in view of the condition of public opinion prevailing before the war, would not have been promising. Moreover, it was understood that when the shipping companies of the two countries had come to an agreement, the Germans could not be relied upon to keep it. German intentions as regards Canada must be judged from the fact that, just prior to the war, the Hamburg America line opened an office in Montreal, and, a year previous to the war, four large German forwarding agent firms had established organisations right through the Dominion. As customary with the Germans, they commenced by quoting rates which left them with little or no profit, and a serious feature of the campaign was that they obtained thereby the names of the Canadian customers of such British shippers as entrusted them with business, which information they utilised in the German manner by suggesting the names of German manufacturers able to supply similar goods.—P.M.G.

THE MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES CAMPAIGNS. COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY.

In the House of Commons on July 28th the Prime Minister suggested that the composition of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia Commissions should be as follows:

MESOPOTAMIA.—Lord George Hamilton (chair), Lord Donoughmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P., and Mr. John Hodge, M.P.

DARDANELLES.—Lord Cromer (chair), Mr. Andrew Fisher and Thomas MacKenzie (High Commissioner for Australia and New Zealand), Sir Frederick Cavell, M.P., Mr. J. A. Clyde, M.P., and Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P.

There was an interesting, though quite informal debate on the second reading of the Bill constituting these Commissions.

Sir Henry Dalziel objected to the nomination of Lord George Hamilton, on the ground that, as the holder of a political pension, he was under an obligation to the Government. The Prime Minister emphatically dissented from this view. Sir Henry Dalziel also pressed the Government to extend the scope of the inquiries so as to cover the initiation of the two campaigns, and to fix a time limit to the proceedings. Mr. Dixon was anxious that the Mesopotamia Commission should be instructed to make a full report within two months on the provision of medical supplies and food to the troops.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux asked the Prime Minister to add a naval man to one of the Commissions. Mr. Meux said that the Dardanelles dispatches virtually charged one or two generals with the offences for which Admiral Byng was shot. There ought to be a public trial of any person guilty of professional incapacity and slothfulness, and he urged that there should be no indemnity for such men.

Mr. Arthur Harewood made the best speech of the debate. He suggested Sir William Garstin, Lord Lamington, and Lord Sydenham as possible members of the Commissions. He insisted that the good effect of the appointment of these bodies would be felt at once. There were a great many men in high places now trembling in their shoes, and they would put in such work as they had never put in before. The bonds of red tape would be loosened and the pigeonholes would be less numerous than in the past. The Mesopotamian campaign, he declared, had been fought on lines of heroism by the soldiers and conducted on lines of pauperism by the Administration. Mr. T. M. Healey wanted the scope of the inquiry extended to include the escape of the Goeben and the Breslau from the Straits of Messina.

The Prime Minister was in a receptive and even expansive mood. He declared that the Government challenged inquiry over the whole field; the wider its scope, the more satisfied they would be. He argued against special naval and military representation on the Commissions, and did not think it desirable to complicate matters by bringing in the escape of the Goeben and the Breslau. As for Mr. Holt's demands for somebody's head on a charger, the Prime Minister consented, and murmurs of dissent that tended, amid murmurs of dissent, that civilians, including critics of the Government, had a share in the responsibility. The Government, in any case, did not desire that the operation of the Bill should exclude from subsequent investigation and punishment anybody who was shown to be responsible for what had happened.

STORMING PARTY ON ROPE- LADDERS. EXPLOIT OF ITALIAN MOUNTAINEERS.

The mighty Cimone has again returned to Italian masters (writes The Times Correspondent on July 25th). The Italian forces occupy its crest and peak, and are pushing forward their occupation along the Tonzezza tableland.

The importance of this victory is by no means to be measured in miles, but by the fact that it secures the freedom of the highways of the Posina and Astico Valleys, and by the fact that it takes from Austria her last observatory looking down on the plain. Above all this victory must remain memorable in the history of Italy's third year of liberation for the extraordinary audacity of its plan, and the execution of it resulted in such a battle as is dear to the hearts of Englishmen—a battle in which coolness and courage win against every obstacle of nature and of military art.

Monte Cimone is formed like an oblong table, the top of which (the Tonzezza tableland) slopes up to Spitz Tonzezza, one of the strongholds of the present Austrian main line of defence. The two sides of the plateau are more or less covered with undergrowth and are a straight wall. The crest of this wall that the Alpini climbed on Sunday morning.

Since the occupation of Cimone by the Austrians on May 26th two attempts had been made to arrive on the top from the sides. The enemy with machine-guns dominated every fold of the mountain there, and their sharpshooters had a magnificent range down the gulleys, which alone gave access to the top. The summit of the mountain rises some 400 feet above the tableland at its near end, and the Austrians here held a strong armoured redoubt. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Italian artillery concentrated a heavy fire on the crest.

During the last two hours of the bombardment the fire was lengthened, and two companies of Alpini scaled the face of the mountain on rope ladders, arriving one by one under its overhanging brow, under which they squatted, hanging on somehow to the rock for seven long hours. The enemy meanwhile, aware of their presence, bombarded them from the edge with hand-grenades and stones. At 10 a.m. the Alpini broke through the chevaux de frise and other barricades, and made a first assault on the redoubt, but were driven down to the tableland. Here began such a battle as our prosaic age has seldom witnessed. A line of men,

(Continued on next Column.)

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS IN WAR TIME.

Those who know the glens and straths of Scotland in the piping times of peace only would be surprised were they paying a return visit to the Highlands now. Some of the depleted clansmen would be the first thing to grasp their attention. The fighting men have gone. In the Highlands—the real Highlands—where the Seaforth and the Cameron Highlanders first sprang from—one will not find the conspicuous objector. The Highlanders were the first to respond to the "all of the blood," and their women folk were as keen as the men to send the brave fellows forth to meet the foe.

These women do not wear their hearts on their sleeves. All the more do they feel the severance, and in many a lonely hut, in the shivering in the glen, will be found women in the long nights trying to drown the wild thoughts that will come up about the bonnie men who went forth with Lochiel, with the gallant colonel of the Seaforths, or away with Tullibardine, that dashing leader who knows how to get the best out of his mountain-bred Highlanders.

Aye, the Scottish Highlands have changed in many ways. Gone are the bulk of the deer stalkers and ghillies. The forests and moors and lochs have been left with but few to overlook them. In the recent months, when the deer for want of food took to coming down to the crofter townships, many a sweet haunch of venison was broiled in the humble, thatched huts of the hillmen. And the proprietors made no objection in the great majority of cases. For two seasons now the deer have not been killed in sufficient numbers, and when this happens there is always the danger of disease getting into the herds and decimating them.

REGIMENTS THEIR Sires DIED IN.

The moors have not been properly shot over either for some length of time, and the old-time poacher, with his shaggy lure, has had the time of his life. He has led mountain, moor, and loch to run upon with very little risks. On a recent run up to the Highlands I came across the descendants of men who had fought with the great Wellington, with Colin Campbell, and other great generals, and when I asked where all their men folk were, one of them turned almost savagely round and remarked: "Where would the lads be, you be asking? They are where their fathers were before them. They are with the regiments that their sires led in and what better death could one wish?" Turning sharply, while her wisp of grey hair which had escaped from her white mantle was blown into her eyes, she made this parting shot: "Yes, indeed, for we Highlanders do not wait to be forced to go." In one humble house I was shown old war relics which dated back to the Peninsula days. There were also medals for battles in some of the same ground on which our troops and Allies are now fighting.

The old clan spirit is far from being dead in the Scottish Highlands. One has only to listen to the talk in one clachan of the deeds of the Seaforths, and then go to another district and relate some of them and then you will get what the brave Camerons have done and how they have covered themselves with glory. The Highlanders are very indignant, however, that the Camerons, just as a result of the great sacrifices the men of that regiment have made, that they should be linked up with another battalion. Even to-day there would soon be another regiment of the Camerons found of Highland stock, although perhaps not altogether recruited in the Highlands proper.

It is amusing and pathetic at the same time to listen to the views of some of the old Highlanders on conscription, especially of men who have borne arms in their day, and are still cursing silently that their age debarred them from joining the old regiments. One old shaggy-browed Highlander remarked, "And you tell me that men have to be forced to fight. They will be strange men, whatever, who would not be willing to go to fight the cruel foe. But, of course, the Seaforth has no true love of the battle. We used to go singing our old clan songs to the fight. I was with the Camerons at Tel-el-Kelir, and at Adhara and Omdurman, and was in South Africa, though I was a bit old then. And it would be a great day for me to-morrow if I was told to put on the old uniform again, for I would as well die in the wild fight with the bayonet as die at home. One has got to die. What better way of going out than dying for one's country?—Glasgow Record."

which started on the summit of Cimone and ran down by rope-ladders to the Italian positions, formed a chain of battle. Those lower down, in a slow, rhythmic motion which witnesses describe as always harmonious, passed to those higher up bombs and stones, which were as surely and steadily hurled on to the Austrian positions. When a man fell the line moved up one. That was all. The Alpini worked with disconcerting tranquillity. Enemy bombs which fell on them without exploding were quietly handed on to have a better effect on the return trip.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the redoubt was theirs. By 7 p.m. they had extended their occupation across the crest, and the industry was able to climb up the paths under the protection of the summit. A 7 o'clock first and extremely violent counter-attack resulted in the slaughter of the Austrians. Two others during the night were repulsed with such success that the Italian Command was able to announce that by daybreak on Monday Cimone was in Italian possession. After the occupation, various and other columns ascended the slopes, and the work of reinforcement and advance is now in progress.

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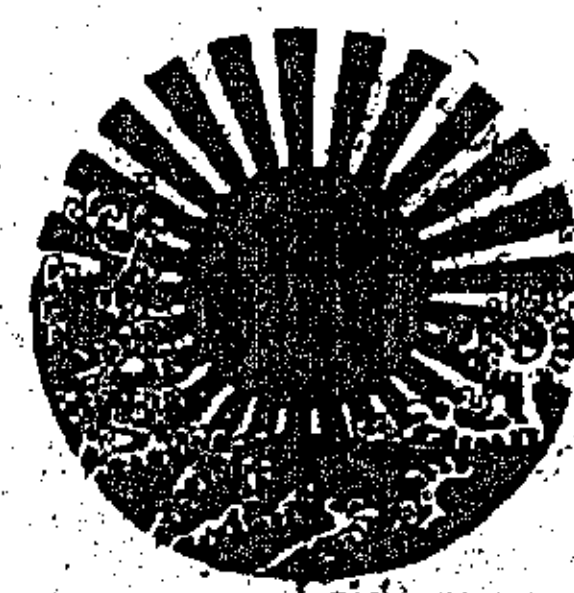
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NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORFA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORF	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
1 ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
2 PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
3 TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
4 NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
5 SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 5th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SUN., 15th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

* Cargo only

§ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALBOA, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer ANYO MARU ... 19,500 — 15 knots ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

TELEPHONE 291.

King's Building, (213)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... PAUL DECAT ... On or about 13th Sept.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... ARMAND BEHIC ... On or about 7th Sept.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

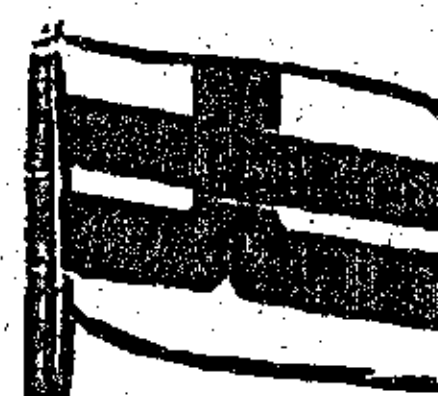
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

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O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

† "TACOMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept., at 7 A.M.
"LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, and BATAVI.

"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamada ... THURSDAY, 5th Sept., at 10 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG and ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
† Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,

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No. 11, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	16th Sept.	On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless pay Telegrams.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards, etc., are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. AGENTS

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